REGISTERED No. 61—1871

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,370.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under a Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Bryts, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th October 1872, at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave Colombo 14
,, Caravar.....	7	,, Galle 15
,, Mangalore	8	,, Negapatam 18
,, Cannanore	9	,, Pond cherry 19
,, Tellicherry	9	,, Madras 21
,, Calicut	10	,, Coconada 23
,, Beypore	10	,, Vizagapatam 24
,, Cochin	11	,, Bimlipatam 25
,, Alleppy	12	,, Cuppalpore 25
,, Tuticorin.....	13	,, False Point 26
		Arrive CALCUTTA..... 28

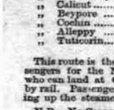
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUJADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th September 1872, at Noon.

Sept. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH 16
Arrive Kurrachee	30	Arrive Fao 17
	Oct.	,, Bushire 18
,, Gwadur	2	,, Bahrein 18
,, Muscat	3	,, Linga 23
,, Bunder Abbas	6	,, Bunder Abbas 25
,, Linga	8	,, Muscat 27
,, Bushire	10	,, Gwadur 29
,, Fao	12	,, Kurrachee 31
,, BUSREH	13	,, BOMBAY..... Nov. 4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,030 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th October 1872, at Noon.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will despatch an extra Steamer every alternate THURSDAY to Malabar Coast. The following are the Ports at which the Steamer will call :—

Leave Bombay	26th Sept.	Leave Alleppy.....	2nd Oct.
,, Ratnagherry...	27th ,,	,, Cochin	2nd ,,
,, Malwan	27th ,,	,, Beypore.....	3rd ,,
,, Vingorla.....	27th ,,	,, Calicut.....	3rd ,,
,, Goa.....	28th ,,	,, Tellicherry	3rd ,,
,, Cannanore	28th ,,	,, Mangalore.....	4th ,,
,, Compta.....	28th ,,	,, Mangalore.....	4th ,,
,, Mangalore	29th ,,	,, Compta	5th ,,
,, Cannanore	30th ,,	,, Malwan	6th ,,
,, Tellicherry	30th ,,	,, Goa.....	5th ,,
,, Calicut	30th ,,	,, Vingorla	6th ,,
,, Beypore	30th ,,	,, Ratnagherry...	6th ,,
,, Cochin	1st Oct.	,, Bombay	7th ,,
,, Alleppy.....	1st ,,	Arrive Bombay	7th ,,

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 26th September 1872, at 12 Noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEWS' Steamer "CELLA," 2000 Tons, 300 H.P., G. Jeffery, Commander, will sail for Liverpool, about 25th September next.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO LIVERPOOL... £45 } exclusive of Wines, &c.

Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship Brokers.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above about the end of SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500	
,, ,, SUEZ.....	,, 300

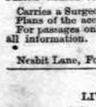
For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Aden	£22	.....	£15	.....	£4
Suez	36	.....	22	.....	8
Port Said	38	.....	24	.....	9
Alexandria	39	.....	25	.....	9-10
Messina	50	.....	34	.....	14
Naples	50	.....	34	.....	14
Leghorn	50	.....	34	.....	14
Genoa	50	.....	34	.....	14
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)		.....	35	.....	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on TUESDAY, 1st October 1872.
PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

KEROSINE OIL, STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE,

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 30th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P., Capt. S. D. Shalland, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Tricste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 23rd September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, (3,128 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain W. Soames, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Cheque of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 27th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's S.S. BARODA, 1,874 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain D. Reynolds, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 18th September 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WEEKLY PIECE GOODS, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 24th day of September 1872, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell at their Sale Rooms, a quantity of Grey Coloured and Bleached Piece Goods, consisting of Longcloth, Fancy Handkerchieves, Pink Pad, also, 3 bales of Twist.

Also, on the same day, and place at about 1 P.M., by order of the Official Assignee, In Re Doongursee Gop an Insolvent, some article's of Furniture, (1) one Palanquin fashioned Shigram, with Horse and Harness, one Phaeton.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 21st September 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :

20 Bales Grey Shirtings 4¼, 4½, and 4¾ lbs.
4 Cases Mulls.
7 Bales Grey Shirtings, 6¼ lbs.
10 Cases Grey Dhoties.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st September 1872.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF A HOUSE AND PREMISES, SITUATE IN MODY KHANA STREET, WITHIN THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of October 1872, at 4 o'clock, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell on the premises by Public Auction (by order of the Mortgagee,) the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Mody Khana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 176 2-9th square yards, or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Quit and Ground rent under the No. 6 4, in the name of Kookajee Rustomjee and the Heirs of the name of Munjee Patell, and assessed by the Collector of Asse sment under the No. 32, and which said piece of Land and Premises are bounded on the west by a public passage for strangers to the property and others, on the east by the public street called Mody Khana Stree', on the north by the house of Dorabjee Nursungjee Patell, deceased, (the wall dividing the premises from the house of the said Dorabjee Nursungjee Patell, deceased, being the common property of the owners of the said premises and of the owners of the house formerly belonging to the said Dorabjee Nursungjee Patell, deceased), and on the south by the house of Andiaroo Curreejee Bhicosjee Mussanee, and which said messuage, land, and hereditaments, are now or were lately in the occupation of Messrs. Framjee, Pallonjee Jeejeejee, and Bhimjee Nanabhoy, and were form rly occupied by Nuserwanjee Hormusjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN, the Mortgagee's Solicitors, at their Office, in Apollo Street, Bombay.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st September 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

16 Bales Grey Shirtings, 38½ by 39 7 lbs.

The Property of a Gentleman, leaving the Presidency.

A few articles of Backwood Furniture, &c., such as Folding and Drawingroom Chairs, Side Tables, Reclining Couches, Ottoman, Teapoys, Charpoys, Carpets, Rugs, Bookshelf, Chamber Utensils, lots of Mattings, Bathing Tubs, &c.

15 Metalpilt-r Letter Boxes.

On account and at the risk of Gool Mahomed Eshaw and Co.

49 Pieces of Grey Shirtings.

AT 1 P.M.

One handsome English-built Brougham with Horse and a set of Harness.

One second-hand Buggy.

One Bay Australian, quiet and steady, in saddle and harness.

One handsome English-built Dog Cart.

A high-caste Arab Horse, very handsome Bay with black points perfectly round, four years old, has been ridden by a Lady for some months.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, a handsome cut circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham in excellent order, a powerful Bay Brougham Horse, &c. at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household Furniture, Piano, Brougham, Horse, &c., the property of Dr. A. M. Rogers.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, No Catalogues and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

The Property of an Officer going on leave.

One hand some Grey Arab, 15 hands, good in saddle and single Harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st September 1872.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!
FOR
KEROSENE, PETROLEUM, & PARAFFIN.
WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

AMERICAN BURNERS AND FIXINGS.

PHOTOGRAPHS UPON APPLICATION.

Everything appertaining to this Trade.

Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

Birmingham—NEW JOHN STREET, WEST.
ENTRES OF THE CELEBRATED "ECLIPSE."
NO CHIMNEY BURNER.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S
GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS,
at Moderate Prices for Cash.
THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,
with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, Post free to India.

GENTLEMEN'S ELASTIC BOOTS,
Calf for walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, 21s. ; Hide Hunting Boots, 42s. ; Morocco Slippers, 7s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and Remittance crossed "Bank of England."
Prepaid Orders, if over £5, sent Carriage free to Bombay Calcutta or Madras.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
292, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
corner of Cheapside), London.
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines,
Ironmongery,	Ales,
Fire-arms,	Beers,
Agricultural Implements,	Preserved Provisions,
Cutlery,	Stationery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

Terms.—Not less than 5l per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known s.s. TAPTEE, C. P. DeCosta, Commander, will sail for SURAT on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 8 A.M. For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.—On the retirement of Mr. JOHN FIRTH, Mr. CHARLES BANKS has been appointed SUPERINTENDENT, and is authorized to receive all moneys due to the Press, and to sign Receipts for the same.

F. L. SHARPIN,
Officiating Secretary, Education Society's Press.
20th September 1872.

COMFORTABLE and AIRY ROOMS, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, with BATH ROOMS and KITCHEN, well suited for a Family or a few Bachelors, can be had on re-asonable terms, in one of the healthiest and quietest localities of the Island, close to the Fort. Board of the best description can also be supplied. For terms and particulars apply to "W.," care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THORPE AND CO.,
(LATE BULL AND CO.,)
TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

T. and Co. beg to invite the attention of Residents and Visitors of Bombay to their extremely low prices for cash. A genuine article guaranteed.

GENTLEMEN'S BANIANS, &c.

GAUZE MERINO	½ dozen for	Rs. 12
Do. do.	do.	,, 15
Do. do. Superior	do.	,, 20
GENTLEMEN'S BEST INDIA GAUZE MERINO PANTS	each	,, 24
BATHING DRAWERS, per pair		Rs. 1 and 1-8

MERINO SOCKS.

FINE STRIPED or plain MERINO, per doz.	Rs.	13
THICK do. do. do.	,,	12 and 13
FINE MERINO KNICKERBOCKER STOCKINGS, each	,,	3-8
SUPERIOR MERINO KNICKERBOCKER STOCKINGS, each	,,	4
THICK-RIBBED WORSTED STOCKINGS, each	,,	2-8

COTTON SOCKS.

FINE WHITE COTTON	per dozen Rs.	8-8
SUPERIOR do.	,,	10 and 12
FINE BROWN THREAD	,,	7
SUPERIOR do.	,,	9
REAL BALBRIGGAN EMB'D	,,	20

COLLARS.

DUX	per doz.	Rs. 5
KNIGHT		
PALL MALL		
SHAKESPEARE		
WESTBOURNE		
WEST END		
DUX and WEST END	With white and neat coloured Ties attached.	,, 6

THORPE & Co.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Gentlemen favouring this Department with their Orders, cannot only be guaranteed a good Fit, but a superior Style, Mr. THORPE having had experience in one of the best Firms in London.

DRESS SUIT	Rs. 70
REST do. LINED WITH SILK	80
TWEED SUITS, from	24
DECK do. do.	18
BLUE OR BLACK SERGE SUITS	25
ANGOLA TROWSERS, per pair	8
ALL-WOOL TWEED do.	10 & 12

WHITE CLOTHING.

COAT AND TROUSERS OF ENGLISH DRILL	Rs. 14
Do. do. AMERICAN do.	10
TROUSERS, ENGLISH DRILL, ½ Dozen for	30
Do. AMERICAN, ½ Dozen for	24

WHITE VESTINGS.

STRIPE, BARR, DIAMOND, HONEYCOMB (Patterns), BASKET AND PLAIN LINEN	½ doz. for Rs. 30 & 39

THORPE & Co. are now prepared to show a choice selection of Striped Trousering of the newest design, selected especially for India.

Orders from Outstations punctually attended to. Samples and full directions for measurement forwarded on application.

THORPE & Co.,
(LATE BULL & Co.,)
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREET.

THE RAILWAY READING LAMP,

Used with Candles ; can be shut up so as to carry in the pocket ; is furnished with powerful Reflector, enabling the passenger to pass the time with a book or a rubber in comfort.

Cash Rs. 4-0 ; Credit Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DISINFECTANTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING POWDER ; Bottle with dredger top, *particularly convenient for domestic use*	0 10	0 12
Do. do. Cask of 200 lbs.	21 8	24 0
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID ; pint bottle	0 8	0 10
Do. do. quart bottle	0 14	1 0
Do. do. do. per doz	8 8	10 8
Fumigating Salts, per packet	0 10	0 12
Fumigator for use of above	1 0	1 4

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

Pogendorff's Bichromate Batteries;
(Bottle form)—are very convenient for Lecture-Table or Drawing-room experiments with the Induction Coil, can be put into or out of action in a moment, and do not fume.
Each Rs. 10 and Rs. 15.

GROVE'S PLATINUM
Nitric Acid Batteries;
with 30 square inches of platinum exposed to exciting solution.
Single Vulcanite Cell, Rs. 15.
Set of five Cells complete in Tray Rs. 75.

DANIELL'S
Sulphate of Copper Batteries;
Single Cell, complete, Rs. 15.
Set of six Cells complete in Tray, Rs. 42.

SMEE'S
Platinised Silver Batteries;
Exposing 20 square inches of platinised Silver Plate.
Single Vulcanite Cell, Rs. 10.
Set of five Cells complete in Tray Rs. 45.

Vulcanite Cells :
Light—durable—and not liable to breakage
FLAT AND ROUND POROUS CELLS:
Copper Wire,—plain and covered :
PLATINUM AND PLATINISED SILVERFOIL :
Zinc Plates, Strait and Curved :
ZINC RODS ; BINDING SCREWS :
Sulphuric and Nitric Acids ;
SULPHATE OF COPPER : BICHROMATE OF POTASH,
Mercury : Sulphate of Mercury :
&c., &c., &c.,

Rhumkorff's Induction Coils,
(Very superior little instruments),
At Rs. 20 and Rs. 40 each.

GIESLER'S
Vacuum Electrical Tubes,
For displaying the beautiful effects of the passage of Electric Currents through rarefied gases.
At Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 7 each.

Compound Horse-Shoe Magnets
With Keepers,
At Rs. 2-4, Rs. 5-8, and Rs. 10 each.

Magneto-Electric Machines,
Extra Powerful, in Mahogany Cases,
At Rs. 18, Rs. 24, and Rs. 40 each.

Leyden Jars
At Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3 each.

Silver Leaf ; Tin Foil, &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867.
Cordova Exhibition, 1872.—Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods, obtained the only Medal for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PREFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Hummum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co.,
Chemists and Druggists.

PORT CANNING LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at its Registered Office, No. 3, Dean Lane, on MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet to 30th April 1872.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of the present Directors, who all retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to 30th INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA, Secretary.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held (by permission) at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL AND Co., Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October 1872, at 4.30 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending the 31st July 1872.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors for the current year in place of Mr. J. Firth, resigned, and Mr. H. Newman, deceased.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 18TH SEPTEMBER to 5TH OCTOBER 1872, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. K. JOHNSON, Secretary.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The Directors having been advised that the Resolution of the Shareholders, passed at the General Meeting of the Company held on the 4th September, inst., declaring a Dividend of Rs. 225 on each Old Share and Rs. 56¼ on each New Share of the Company (being in excess of the Profits made by the Company during the last year) is illegal, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will therefore be held at the Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 28th September 1872 at 3 P.M., for the purpose of rescinding such Resolution, and in lieu thereof to pass a Resolution to declare a dividend not exceeding the sum of Rs. 200 on each Old Share and Rs. 50 on each New Share in the said Company as originally proposed by the Directors.

By Order of the Directors,
BRICE, BROWN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th September 1872.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (Limited).
धी बोंबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमिटेड.
धी बोंबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमिटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September, instant, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes :—

1st.—To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation and to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

In addition to the foregoing, it will also be proposed, in accordance with Clauses 68 and 69 of the Articles of Association, to appoint three more Directors in addition to the present number forming the Board.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Managers.

Bombay, 18th September 1872.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most reasonable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 5 PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN.

IN BONDS ISSUED AND PAYABLE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Principal redeemable at par, after 1st May 1881 in United States Gold Coin ; Interest payable quarterly in United States Gold Coin, and both Principal and Interest exempt from Taxation, whether under Federal, State, Municipal or Local authority, as authorized by Acts of Congress approved July 14th, 1870, and January 20th, 1871.

THE NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to dispose of United States Government 5 per cent. Funded Loan in Bonds of $1,000 each, PAYABLE TO BEARER, at the rate of Rs. 98 for every Rs. 100.

The par of Exchange is reckoned at Rs. 225 for every $100, being the equivalent of the fixed par of Exchange at which those Securities are dealt in on the London Stock Exchange.

The cost of a Bond for $1,000 will thus be—

$1,000 at Rs. 225 per $100 gives Rs. 2,250, which at Rs. 98 per Rs. 100, or say 2 per cent. discount, is equal to			Rs. 2,205
From this will fall to be deducted—			
Coupon for 3/12 30/100, being Quarter's Interest due 1st November next, which the Bank will purchase at once at		,,	26
Making the net cost of each $1,000 Bond			Rs. 2,179

On the above basis, the return on the investment is fully equal to 4½ per cent.

The Interest on the Bonds is payable Quarterly on 1st February, May, August, and November, and this Bank will be prepared to purchase the Coupons on their favourable terms.

In introducing to the investing public of India a security of such exceptionally high character as that of the Government of the United States of America, it is almost unnecessary to make any remark. It may be well however to mention, that those securities are not only highly esteemed in the London market, but are a favourite stock on all the Bourses of the Continent of Europe, and more particularly in Germany. The population of the United States, according to the latest information, amounts to 38½ million, and no stronger evidence of the resources of that energetic and thriving people can be afforded, than the fact, that since 1865, the Government of the United States have paid off $600,000,000 (135 crores of rupees) of the public debt, and reductions still continue on a large scale monthly.

For the National Bank of India (Ld.),
Wm. A. BAKER,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 10th September 1872.

PARCELS TO ENGLAND FOR ONE RUPEE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public generally, that they undertake to forward Parcels, Cases, &c., to England by the Mail Steamers at the following rate, viz. :—

Parcels not exceeding 1 cubic foot, Re. 1.
And for every additional 1 cubic foot or part thereof, Re. 1.
A written declaration of contents and value of each case is required.
Every information and assistance are afforded to the senders of parcels, either from Bombay or the Mofussil.

Wm. WATSON & Co., Agents.

23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 954 of 1870.

PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE SUNTOOK.....Plaintiff.
vs.
NUSSERWANJEE NOWROJEE and MEHERBAI, Widow and Administratrix of the late DADABHOY SORABJEE SUNTOOK.....Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order made in the above cause, and bearing date the 15th April 1872, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES PHILI

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last div'dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	710
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	220
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,245
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	300
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
15,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21|3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	234
.....	£20	10|7·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	6|10·2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19|6·3	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,475
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	132
750	2,000	2,000	81p.s.	Mazagon Land	905
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	480

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,225
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,075
250	5,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	315
150	12,000	11,000	2000do.	Apollo Press Co	7,750
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	2,150
200	500	all	53|do.	Do New	550
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.	Broach Cotton Co	920 x. d.
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,300
500	2,000	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	6,000
350	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co	8,350
300	2,000	1,500	30 pc.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,060
300	1,000	all	200 p.	French Press Co	775
200	6,000	6,000	225 pc.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,300
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.	Imperial Press Co	975
200	5,000	2,000	100 pc.	Kurrachee Press Co	1,130
200	400	350	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	640
120	2,500	all	250 pc.	Prince of Wales Press	2,250xd.
100	1,000	750	..	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	800
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.	Albert Mills Co	1,550
600	1,250	all	50p.s.	Alexandra Spinning	1,235
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,515 xd.
100	5,5.0	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	920
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	220
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,500
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	1,925
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,035
900	1,0.0	all	40 p. s.	Morarjee Spinning	1,040
300	2,500	all	100 p.s.	Oriental	2,520xd.
920	2,500	2,400	216p.s.	Royal	1,775

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,300
50,000	50	all	4|p cl	Bombay Gas Company	58
300	500	300	21 pc.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	165
1,000	50	all	2 pc.	Mechanics F'd'ge Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 pc.	Treacher & Co	300
3,000	250	all	6 pc.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	95	19|	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70|	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100|
Do.	10 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99|
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99|
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10 9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	1-7
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold	100 touch 16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112to 112¼
Four & half per cent	104¼ to 104¾
Four per cent	101¼ to 101
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	1-7
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
5 years' Debenture Loans	103¼
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. * Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.89	
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond. 120	

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 14th Sept. 1872.

Open 1,260¦ Miles.	Rs.	a.	d.
Coaching	76,925	7	11
Merchandize	1,04,914	1	4
Electric Telegraph	852	13	0
Earth Trains	207	8	0
Total Rs.	1,83,299	14	3
Corresponding week last year open 1,260¦ miles Total Rs.	2,19,991	1	1
Decrease Rs.	36,691	2	10

CALCUTTA.—16TH SEPTEMBER.

The following transactions were reported :—

—In Government Securities, some insignificant amounts, for investors' orders, at quotations.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,410.

National Bank shares at Rs. 111 and 112, for cash, and time-bargain contracts, for about 400 shares, at Rs. 114, for deliveries in December next.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—20TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 2s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 2s. 6d.
	Myrabolms & Colr bills	£5 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 45 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 to 17 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Cingalese (s)	Black	Jeddah, Sept. 10.
20	Euphrates (s)	Melville	Bussorah, Sept. 5.
	Elizabeth	Norbit	Rangoon, July 12.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Ethiopia (s)	Starratt	Coast and Calcutta.
	Pearl (s)	Morrison	Cutch.
20	Roza	Jeffery	Calcutta.
	Indus (s)	Stewart	Aden and Suez.
	Mula (s)	Hanns	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Baroda, Rennoldson, to Australia.

Ship J. P. Smith, Williams, to Moulmein.

Ship Davina, Leish, to Rangoon.

The steamer Euphrates, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
16	China (s)	.....	Galle.
	Deaux Jules	.....	Pondicherry.
	Codaux	.....	Mauritius.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.		
16	H. M. S. Columbian.	Trincomalee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—19TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Albatross (s) 1 case hardware, Munjee Canjee.

FROM LONDON.

Hidalgo (s), 49 barrels tar, Esmaljee Moosajee.

Ada (s), 150 cases brandy, Bouneviallo and Sibille ; 25 cases gin, Hugh D. Fisher & Co.

Walsham (s), 100 cases brandy, Bouneviallo and Sibille ; 250 cases brandy, Peel, Cassels & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s), 200 tons salt, Volkart Brothers ; 174 cases claret, Pochajee Framjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—19TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Celia (s), 21 bales cotton, Lallajee Balchund ; 4 bales rags, Bell Brandenburg ; 50 bales cotton, Heerjee Jaitha ; 125 bales cotton, Manore Hurukchund ; 40 bundles hides, S. Tyebjee & Co. ; 55 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co. ; 115 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Bhawanbhoy ; 38 bales cotton, Gordhundass Pursotemdass.

Hidalgo (s), 132 pieces E. tegh, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co. ; 3 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co. ; 100 cwts. horns, Jewan Dyall ; 155 bags linseed, 41 bags wheat, and 4 packages pitpapda, C. Heerjee.

Indus (s), 50 bales wool, Khimjee Ramjee ; 30 bales wool, Ramdass Vussonjee.

Euxine, 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Indus (s), 39 bundles hides, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed ; 19 bundles skins, Coodha Momed Ebrahim & Co. ; 32 bales skins, Soomar Abdoola & Co. ; 106 bundles hides, Suckoor Woosman 23c ases cardamoms, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co. ; 7 bales hides, Soomar Abdoola Roman & Co. ; 61 bundles hides, John Campbell & Co. ; 12 cases lac, H. Soorajmul ; 69 bundles hides, Nemany Gangjee ; 1 bundle and 63 pieces E. teeth, H. Vullybhoy ; 103 pieces E. teeth, M. Khanbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arabia (s), 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Arabia (s), 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Indus (s), 32 bundles hides, Hajee Allaruckia Sazan ; 1 bale silk, Berrend Brother ; 25 packages silk, Hajee Zamal Abadin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Milisanke (s), 50 packages dates, Jeewanjee Nowrojee ; 101 packages sharkfins and fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy ; 80 bales twist, Nurseo Kessowjee ; 21 bales cotton, Mooljee Goculdass ; 50 cases galls, and 12 cases sharkfins C. Ebram ; 8 cases hoorabole, and mother o'pearl shells, and 124 bundles fishmaws and sharkfins, L. Khakey ; 584 bales cotton, Remington & Co.

Deccan (s), 33 bales cotton, and 41 cwts. sandalwood, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 196 bales cotton, 15 chests M. opium, and 55 bales twist, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosen & Co. ; 20 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 19 bundles sundah stones, Ebram Noordin & Co. ; 69 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon ; 17 bales cotton, Ramdass Khimjee ; 10 kegs zinc paint, and 12 bales cotton waste, C. J. Brook ; 10 bales cotton, Emmett & Co. ; 15 bags sumada stones, Joytta Becher ; 21 bundles twist, Mahomedbhoy Rowjee ; 134 bales cotton, and 25 bales T. cloth, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy ; 2 bales cotton, Nurcee Kessowjee ; 10 chests M. opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co. ; 7 chests M. opium, Sojaram Ramchunder ; 23½ chests M. opium, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy ; 25 bales twist, Morarbhoy Vizboocan ; 12 bundles fishmawa and sharkfins, Meerbhoy Dama ; 121 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon ; 21 chests M opium, Ramdass Khimjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Deccan (s), 11 chests M. opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee.

20TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Euxine, 19 bags coffee, Dawoodbhoy Hassom.

Celia (s), 3 bundles hides, S. Tyebjee & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Muthooradass Vussonjee.

Orissa (s), 51 bales wool, Cursondass Nansey.

Hidalgo (s), 156 pieces E. teeth, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

Arabia (s), 450 packages wet dates, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arabia (s), 20 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia (s), 14 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Milbanke (s), 84 bundles mother o'pearl shells, Peerbhoy Assur ; 2 chests M. opium, Amudjee Veesram ; 9½ chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon ; 8 chests M. opium, Heeralall Ramgopall ; 81 bags asphalte, and 50 bundles somada stone, Ebram Noordin & Co. ; 14 chests M. opium, G. Nursingdass ; 9 bags of plate, and 1 case mother o'pearl shells, Ludhabhoy Khakey.

Deccan (s), 1 box coral, Futtahoy Amejeebhoy ; 28 bales cotton waste, Sorabjee Pestonjee & Co. ; 83 bundles shurkfins, Meerally Dama ; 95 chests M. opium, David Sassoon & Co. ; 7 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co. ; 22 chests M. opium, Rehmoobhoy Hubibbhoy ; 25 chests M. opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee ; 5 chests M. opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co; 131 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co. ; 45 chests M. opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 485 pieces E. teeth, Faz-l Mahomed Dama ; 46 chests M. opium, David Sassoon & Co. ; 15 chests M. opium, S. and D. B. Futtakia ; 25 chests M. opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee ; 33 chests M. opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 25 chests M. opium, N. Kessowjee & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Deccan (s), 25 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co. ; 29 chests M. opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee ; 22 chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon ; 4 chests M. opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co ; 54 chests M. opium, D. D. Ghandy

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

500	pieces	Grey Shirtings	45 inch	39 yds. 9 lbs.	Rs. 6 8 0
500	„	„ „	40 „	39 „ 7 lbs.	„ 4 13 6
200	„	White Mulls	40 „	20 „	„ 1 8 0
200	„	„ „	40 „	20 „	„ 1 11 0
200	„	„ „	40 „	20 „	„ 1 14 0
200	„	„ „	40 „	22 „	„ 2 1 0
200	„	„ „	40 „	22 „	„ 2 4 0
200	„	„ „	40 „	20 „	„ 2 7 0
200	„	„ „	40 „	20 „	„ 2 10 0
450	pairs	Grey Dhoties	45 „	10 „	„ 1 14 0

In cotton we have heard of no transactions worth noticing.

Yarns have been dull, and prices are weaker.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 20th September, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 19th September, 6-46 P.M. ; via Turkey 19th September, 1-50 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 19th September, 2 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

MANGALORE, 20th Sept., 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west, thermometer 85, rainfall 39 cents.

CARWAR, 19th Sept., 5-15 P.M.—Weather cloudy and overcast with rain, wind north-west, thermometer 78½, barometer 29·87, rainfall 95 cents.

CANNANORE, 20th Sept., 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·980, rainfall 4 cents.

VINGORLA, 20th Sept., 6-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west light, thermometer 75, rainfall 71 cents.

TUTICORIN, 20th Sept., 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 94, barometer 29·73.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—20TH SEPTEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 19th September, 7-8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 20 minutes.

Via Turkey, 19th September, 1-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 6 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 20th September, 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 37 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 19th September, 9-49 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours.

Via Red Sea, 20th September, 10-45 A.M , Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 9 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 19th September, 11-58 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 52 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 20th September, 2-10 P.M. Time in transit, 8 hours 30 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 19th to 8 P.M. of the 20th September is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	6 46	0 7
„ Galle	5 27	3 49
„ Kurrachee	2 2	0 11
„ Madras	2 19	0 46

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

Cooper, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff, on leave, from Poona.

Tandy, Lieutenant, 8th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Trench, Captain, 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

Smart, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

Thornhill, Captain and Adjutant, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, from leave, from Kirkee.

Carnegy, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff, on leave, from Poona.

Kirk, Captain, 7-19th Regiment, Bengal, on medical certificate, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 20.

Healy, Vet. Surgeon, 15th Hussars, on sick leave, to England.

Woolcombe, Brigadier-General, Staff, on leave, to Suez.

Haywood, Captain, on leave, to Poona.

Hindle, Captain, Executive Engineer, D. P. W., to join, to Madras.

Gardiner, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.

Purcell, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, Bengal, on sick leave, to England.

Buckle, Captain, Royal Engineers, on sick leave, to England.

Carleton, Colonel, Royal Madras Artillery, on leave, to England.

Milman, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Madras Artillery, on leave, to England.

Mollersh, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.

Hussey, Lieutenant, 1-17th Regiment, Bengal, on retirement, to England.

Stokes, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, on sick leave, to England.

Johnson, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Mhow, (19th Sept.)

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

Poona, 18th September, 1872.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

56th Foot.—Col. G. W. Patey, to England, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

59th Foot.—Lt. (Local Capt.) E. Gunter, to remain in Poona, from 17th Sept. to 16th Nov. 1872, on private affairs, in extension.

83rd Foot.—Lt. F. S. F. Stokes, for 30 days from date of departure, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

108th Foot.—Sub-Lt. H. G. B. Sparks, to England, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.	
Monday	Sept. 23	Tuesday	Dec. 3
„	Oct. 8	„	„ 17
Tuesday	„ 22	„	„ 31
„	Nov. 5	„	1873 Jan. 1
„	„ 19	„	

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.	
Saturday	Sept. 21	Saturday	Nov. 14
„	Oct. 19	„	Dec. 16

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 26th January 1872, and Erratum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below :—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that portunity may sustain at Aden.

Regular Mails.		Supplemental Mails.	
Monday	Sept. 30	Monday	Oct. 7
„	Oct. 28	„	Nov. 4
„	Nov. 25	„	Dec. 3
„	Dec. 23	„	„ 2

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	„	0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at MESSRS. TREACHER & CO.'S, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & CO.'S, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. E. M. WALTON, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, has removed from Meadow Street to No. 3, Hummum Street, above Messrs. Thomson and Co.'s, Chemists, and nearly opposite Messrs. Soondy and Co.'s.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Arrangements have been made by which PASSENGERS and SMALL PACKAGES from Bombay and Stations south of Bhelsar can be taken across the Damaunugunga and Par Rivers as far as Bulsar.

The Railway Communication north of Bulsar continues interrupted, but the Telegraph has been rest red.

No parcel exceeding one maund in Weight will be received at present for transmission to th of Bhelsar.

The Mail Train Service is suspended and the Mixed Trains only will be run until furth r notice.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th September 1872.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

FOXLEY—September 19th, at Byculla, Mr. Edward Foxley, P. W. Department, aged 32 years, deeply regretted by his friends.

HEWLETT—September 10th, at Harrow, on the Hill, Thomas Hewlett, Esq, aged 73 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HOLDING—September 16th, at Cautpaudy, Vellore Railway Station, the wife of Mr. R. Holding, of a son.

DEATHS.

DREW—September 9th, at Ranecknet, of fever contracted whilst serving in Ceylon, Richard John DeMontebello Drew, Esq., eldest son of the late Captain C. M. Drew, H. M.'s 24th Regiment, aged 20 years.

CHAPMAN—September 15th, at Mussoorie, of consumption Sophia, the wife of Captain Hamilton Chapman, 8th Bengal Cavalry.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1872.

A SPECIAL telegram from Poona informs us that the consideration of the new Municipal Bill in detail was finished yesterday, but that the preamble and interpretations are yet to be discussed. The Hon. Mr. Tucker introduced a clause taxing insurance companies at a minimum of Rs. 500 and a maximum of Rs. 1,000 yearly. There will be a gradation scale between the maximum and the minimum according to the amount of property insured.

WE hardly think it is necessary to wait for the formal defence of himself by Lieutenant Dawson in order to agree with the Livingstone Search Committee in its censure on that young gentleman, which was reported in our telegraphic intelligence of Wednesday, and also to agree with the same Committee in its exoneration of the conduct of the Rev. Mr. New. The facts of the case have been already exposed sufficiently to enable the public to form a judgment in regard to it, and the public has formed a judgment upon it, and a very decided one. The only attempt we have seen to defend Lieutenant Dawson (except those made by himself) is to be found in an article in the number of the *Spectator* received by this last mail ; but though that journal is very able and interesting, one of its defects is a tendency to take new and fresh views of subjects which differ from the views taken by the generality of mankind. In pursuing this tendency it is often in the right and brings important neglected facts and arguments into notice, but sometimes it is in the wrong, and occasionally, though rarely, it is not only in the wrong, but also, in its desire for novelty, presents us with articles which are not worthy of appearing in its pages. One of the articles of that latter class is the one which it gives us on the Livingstone Search Expedition, the absurd burden of which is that after the discovery of Dr. Livingstone by Mr. Stanley, Lieutenant Dawson had to return home "in justice to his professional prospects." Both the Lieutenants are indicted in this apology ; for "inasmuch as the Admiralty rules an officer "must qualify by a certain time of sea service "before he attains a certain age and standing "in his profession, it will be seen that these "gentlemen seriously jeopardised their profes- "sional prospects, should they by any chance "become stranded in Central Africa in a "manner similar to him of whom they were in "search." The above extract shows how very hard up the defendants of the two Lieutenants are for excuses for them. It might be supposed from it that no one could be found willing to go in search of Dr. Livingstone on the terms offered by the Search Committee, or on any terms at all. If we recollect rightly there were over a hundred persons who offered to compose the Search Expedition, and certainly there was a large number of persons, at least quite as competent as the naval officers, who offered themselves as ready to go in search of Dr. Livingstone. It was either a palpable blunder or a piece of gross jobbery to appoint the young naval officers at all ; but, once appointed, and having once accepted the business, what right have they or their friends to speak of justice to their professional prospects as a reason for their turning back? We suppose they were quite as likely to "become "stranded in Central Africa, in a manner "similar to him of whom they were in search," if no Mr. Stanley had found Dr. Livingstone as they were when the Doctor had been found and was known to be in a certain place and had resolved to wait there until supplies reached him from the coast. Thus it would seem that Mr. Stanley's discovery had only made their task much easier for them and had rendered it much less likely that, if they only exercised the most ordinary prudence, they would become stranded in Central Africa in a manner similar to him of whom they were in search. By accepting the task not only of finding but also of relieving or supplying Dr. Livingstone, they kept back other persons who were not only willing but also eager to come forward and undertake the adventure. It has been made a great merit on the part of Lieutenants Dawson and Henn that they were willing to make this journey on the condition of their mere expenses being paid and while it threw them upon half-pay ; but how many adventurous spirits, some of them of proved resources in travel, were willing to make the journey on their expenses being defrayed and without having any half pay to accumulate during their absence?

As regards the case of the Rev. Mr. New it may be remarked, at the outset, that it was rather absurd making him only Interpretator to the Search Expedition and under the command of two young Lieutenants of twenty-four years of age. He has been long resident on the East coast of Africa and is well acquainted with its languages, and, which is even of more importance to the point in hand, he has penetrated from the coast to the snowy mountains Kilimandjero and Kenia, having thus made alone an adventurous journey the same as that which resulted in the death of the experienced Baron von der Decken. Such a man ought to have been at the head, and not at the tail, of the Expedition ; and one proof of his fitness is, that when Lieutenants Dawson and Henn announced their intention of returning to England, Mr. New offered to go on with the stores to Dr. Livingstone either alone or in company with the latter's son. But it would never have done for the two naval men to have turned back and to have allowed the others to go on, and so a new commission was made. The gallinaceous Lieutenant had completely renounced any intention of going on, but whenever Mr. New offered to do so, the Gallinaceous One immediately affected to have changed his mind and said that he would go too, but as the leader of the Expedition. The leadership of it had been formally offered to him, as the second in command, by Lieutenant Dawson, and it had been as formally declined by Mr. Henn, so he had no right to take it up again after Mr. New had offered to go on. And we cannot blame the latter gentleman for refusing to place himself under the orders of a commander who had thus acted. It was a great piece of self-abnegation on Mr. New's part to engage to go as Interpreter, but it would certainly not have been advisable for him to put himself under the orders of an inexperienced young naval officer who had in the first instance refused to go, and claimed a right to do so only when he found that the Interpreter of the Expedition was ready to go on. In these circumstances Mr. New had not sufficient ground to believe that the offer of the Gallinaceous One was a *bonâ fide* offer, or that it would result in any serious persevering attempt to reach Dr. Livingstone, and therefore he was not unjustified in declining to go on under the command of Lieutenant Henn, apart from any private opinion he may have formed of the unfitness of that officer to command in such an enterprise.

"I WOULD earnestly pray every man never to "accept office under such an Act, which assumes "that the Corporation of Bombay will be faith- "less to their duties." Such was the deliverance of Dr. Dallas at the meeting of the Bench of Justices on Monday last, and such is the opinion that is now freely expressed all over Bombay. The semblance of a grant of freedom which Government made in allowing the rate-payers of the city to elect their own representatives in the Corporation, has been more than neutralized by not only withholding all real power from the Corporation but adding a number of restrictive and vexatious clauses to the new bill. We do not wonder that the Bench of Justices unanimously rejected the bill and passed the resolutions which we published on Wednesday last, and we ask whether any class of persons in the community is likely to be better able to understand the full import of the measure now before the Legislative Council, or how the new Municipal Bill will work in practice? The resolutions of the Bench really amount to this that the Bench decline to accept office in the new Corporation. Let us inquire into the reasons which are likely to have influenced the decision of the Justices.

For a long time past it has been apparent either that the Justices collectively were not a respectable body, or that they were placed in positions in which it was not possible to be respectable. From the *Indian Statesman* to the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer*, the representatives of extreme and moderate views, ridicule and abuse were freely heaped upon the Justices according to the susceptibilities of the writers. The prevailing idea in the mind of the framer of the Municipal Bill was and is, that the Justices are not respectable ; hence the utter distrust that too clearly appears in the various sections that bind down the new Corporation to Government and the Municipal Commissioner. But do the Justices deserve all that is said and thought about them? This is a very serious question. For if it be true that there is no respectability in the collective body of Justices, we should like to know from whence another

gaged on the new fortifications at Metz, and have already finished Fort St. Privat, an outwork of considerable importance, intended to command the valleys of the Seille and Moselle. Flanking this fort will be constructed some iron plated batteries on elevated positions to establish a cross fire. These works will be finished by the end of the winter and armed in the spring. The different railway companies have been directed to construct a large number of railway carriages, as those of the German pattern are too high for French arches and tunnels.

Preparations are making in the Dial Square of the Woolwich Arsenal for casting which is said to be the largest ever attempted, being intended for the anvil block of the 30 ton Nasmyth hammer, which is to be erected in the new work-shop of the Royal Gun Factories. It will weigh more than one hundred tons, and will be a smooth loam casting. The slabs of metal to form the bed of this huge anvil have been cast in sand. A great meeting of labourers was held last night at Woodstock to protest against the military being employed in the harvest fields. Another military sentence of death has been pronounced in France. The prisoner in this case being found guilty of desertion from the army and participation in the Communist insurrection. Yesterday there was a grand review of the army of Italy, 40,000 strong, at Somna, in the presence of the King. No army has made such rapid strides lately as that of Victor Emanuel. Colonel H. F. Ponsonby, Private Secretary to the Queen, has been gazetted a C.B. Major E. H. Courtney, Royal Engineers, has been ordered to proceed on service to India.

THE OPENING OF THE HYDRAULIC LIFT AT HOG ISLAND.

"PANCH BUJI, SAHIB!" Those of us who overnight are so ready to say that they can get up at any time, the earlier the better, &c., find themselves not quite so ready to do so when the time really arrives to have to get up in answer to the monotonous call of the hamal, who has been previously threatened with all sorts of pains and penalties should his sahib not be up in time. The opening of such gigantic works of engineering science is not an every-day occurrence; so, trying to feel that we were enjoying ourselves, we started betimes for the Apollo Pier. The wind was blowing a gale and the rain coming down in fits and starts, and altogether it was just about as unpleasant a day as possible for such a trip. About fifty people had assembled at the bunder, but no one seemed very clear as to how they were to get to Hog Island, as the arrangements made by the contractors were about as bad as they possibly could be. A native regimental band was in attendance, but after waiting for some time without seeing any means of conveyance, they returned to their barracks; many gentlemen also left, and one, our respected Chief Magistrate, looked awfully disgusted, as well he might. Had he gone to Hog Island with us I expect he would have fined the contractors heavily for not consuming their own smoke, as the chimney belonging to the works nearly smothered us with smoke. How are you going? Have you been invited by the contractors? No! Have you? No! Who has? I don't know! This was the kind of conversation that was to be heard, but even this was a relief to the usual Bombay talk at this season, such as,—When are you going to Poona? How many inches of rain have we had? I wonder if that was the Elephanta on Thusday night? This was judicially settled by Judge Manockjee Cursetjee decreeing that the Elephanta would not commence for twenty days. One jovial banker was heard to mutter with a chuckle and a smile such as he alone possesses, —If we only have a short hot season after all this rain, won't their just be some snipe shooting, eh, Baba? ! ! ! We had hard work to get on board the Camel, as the water was very rough and the boat we were in was small and crowded. How we envied the party in the little steam pinnace who were being conveyed on board the Dagmar at the invitation of Captain Morland, who with his usual kindness had asked a number of his friends to accompany him to the opening of the lift! Were the contractors I should blush, as their invitations, like angels' visits, were few and far between. Right well did Captain Morland treat his guests and minister to their comforts, leaving nothing undone to make them comfortable in every way. An hour's voyage brought us to Hog Isand, where we find the Magdala in readiness to be placed on the Lift, but such is the uncertainty of human nature that although everything was as it should be, a quibble arose as to who should be responsible should anything happen to the ship; so nothing was done except to raise the pontoon,—a very slow and anything but amusing spectacle. "Paree mihi" from another dreary day, unless invited by Captain Morland, who has a happy knack of always doing things in the proper way, and makes his friends, even in the most unpropitious weather, feel jolly; so after all, we enjoyed ourselves, although we did not see what we went to see. Tiffin on board the Dagmar under the presidency of such an host is not a thing to be despised, as any one who was present will tell you. The first toast given on the removal of the cloth was proposed by a well known civilian of very high standing who in a few well chosen words proposed the health of our host, Captain Henry Morland, which was received with enthusiastic applause. Owing to the band having returned home, as before stated, one of our most affable merchant princes, good soul that he is, struck up "For he's a jolly good fellow," and sang it with almost the pathos of a Sims Reeves. Captain Morland replied, thanking those present for drinking his health and giving expression to so many kindly feelings towards him, and after saying how much pleasure it gave him to welcome his friends, concluded, after making a passing allusion to the excellence of the musical effort referred to, by proposing the health of Captain Brebner, I. N., who is about to take charge of the Lift, and who, in reply, after expressing his thanks, acknowledged the great assistance he had received during the progress of the works from Captain Merewether, R. E., whose health was next proposed and replied to. The health of Judge Manockjee Cursetjee was next proposed and was received with great applause. In a short neatly set reply he took occasion to dilate upon the social and moral position of the natives of this country, expressing it as his opinion that they were at least intellectually the equal if not the superior of any Europeans, but that their social and moral condition was such that until great reforms had taken place and the huge barriers of superstition swept down to the level of common sense and fact, they could not hope to be compeers of their more enlightened brethren. This was the last speech of the day, as a sudden squall coming on, the order to "go ahead" was given, and in an hour Bombay was reached, when all dispersed, each one to his calling, leaving alone to solemn meditation, that he might duly chronicle the doings of the day, of things heard and seen while spending a happy day on board the Dagmar—

17th September. THE RAMBLER.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

MHOW, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

THE young Rajah of Dhar, who is now at Indore, is expected here tomorrow. He is to give a grand ball and supper to the good people of Mhow in a few days. General Sir George Montgomery, C.S.I., has placed his spacious bungalow at the disposal of the Rajah, and Colonel Kingkade is doing all that good management can effect, so that we may be sure of a rare treat. It is not every day that we can catch hold of a real live rajah in Mhow, and it is hoped therefore that the authorities of the station will do all in their power to encourage the visits of native potentates, who, whatever their peculiar foibles and faults—and who is there who has not his own faults, high or low?—are notably liberal and generous, and encourage trade to a great extent. It is hoped, also, that special care will be taken to secure the Rajah and his followers from the annoyance people here are put to by that irritating institution, the cantonment toll tax. The manner in which this tax is levied is a fruitful cause of heart-burning and annoyance. You will see Generals Daly and Montgomery or Colonel Goslin and Captain Mayne driving or riding past the toll-tax chowkies without being called upon to pay anything, but let Ram Bhow or Moonaswamy, or the highest native in the land, come near these chowkies, and they will not only have to pay but stand the chance of getting checked by the chowkeedars. The Municipal Committee, I believe, has the making of rules regarding the levy of this toll tax. I do not object to its levy, since the funds that are thereby acquired may be absolutely required for public purposes; but what I object to is the way in which European and bigwigs are exempted and natives and poor people taxed. Such distinctions in such matters are not at all likely to bring the Cantonment Committee in good odour with with the public, who of course cannot understand why one class of people should be exempted from a charge which another class is forced to pay.

The hospitals of the troops are all full mostly with fever cases. That we should have fever so prevalent at this season of the year will no doubt be wondered at by the stranger; but when he is told that we live in the midst of bungalows, the compounds of almost all of which are suffered to be large grass fields—that we have extensive gardens in camp which are allowed to grow such crops as Indian corn, and that the Engineer's Department is allowed to take up ground to the extent of about a mile in circumference for the purpose of burning bricks and accumulating horse litter and worse refuse; and when the stranger is also told that this brick field is situated by the side of a necessarily much frequented public road and not far from some of the dwellings of the European and native troops—he will only wonder, not that fevers are prevalent but that cholera is not also raging in Mhow.

Major Anderson, our Assistant Adjutant General, has proceeded to Bombay and Poona on a month's leave, Colonel Williams acting for him. The Colonel in consequence of this has given up the Commissariat appointment. It has evidently been felt that however well he was qualified to carry on the duties of three appointments, he was not equal to the gigantic task of driving a four-in-hand; though, if he could carry on the duties of three officers easily, it could not have taxed his energies much to undertake the discharge of a fourth!

Veterinary Surgeon Healy, 15th Hussars, has just proceeded to Bombay on his way to England. This officer had sun-stroke shortly after he came to this country, and he has never fairly recovered from its effects. He will be greatly missed in his regiment. A soldier has gone as far as the presidency to take care of him on the road, and he will be joined at Bombay by Lieut. C. G. Cookson of his regiment (also proceeding to England); so that we have no apprehensions of Mr. Healy being properly taken care of during the voyage.

On the 14th instant four companies of the 10th Regt. N. L. I. under the command of Major Pierce proceeded from this to Indore, to relieve the detachment of the 16th Regt. N. I., which came into Mhow on the same date.

Colonel Kerr, that eminent and competent officer of the Bombay Army, is at present commanding at Indore. He will, it is expected, have to go to Khundwa shortly to rejoin his former appointment of commandant of the Rest House at that sickly place. It does not say much for the authorities that so able an officer as Colonel Kerr cannot be better provided for. A permanent commandant at Indore is greatly needed, and no one could fill that post better than the gallant colonel. The plan of nominating the officer commanding the native infantry detachment to be the commandant also of the station, is obviously liable to many objections. He is changed every three, or at most six months, and the position which, situated as we are amidst native states, ought to be an important one, is entrusted to parties who, however able, cannot be expected to take that interest in it which a permanent incumbent of it would.

The European engineer of Holkar's cotton mills died at the travellers' bungalow at Indore last week. The mills are, in consequence, at a stand-still. By the courtesy of the authorities some assistance was afforded, in the shape of a noncommissioned officer and several men of the 49th Regiment, to carry his remains to the grave. The deceased was much respected, and he will be a great loss to the mills. He had been suffering long, and though Dr. Beaumont, the Residency Surgeon, did all that skilled medical aid could do, the poor man died after much suffering, leaving a wife and a large family, now in England, to bemoan his loss. The latter, however, will be well provided for, for it is some consolation to know that however near in other matters, the Holkar is notably liberal in providing for the survivors of any who have served him, be they natives or Europeans.

General Daly, C.B., returns from Simla almost immediately.

Mr. Futtey Mahomed Khan, the vakeel of the Indore Durbar for Mhow and the Durbar agent for the Holkar's State Railway, proceeds shortly on a few months' sick leave to Bareilly. It is hoped he will soon return, and with restored health. He is by far the best man we have as yet had as the Holkar's representative at Mhow, and by his intelligence, his varied experience, his suavity of manners and good English education (which he acquired during a lengthened residence in England) has in a short time done good service in bringing about that *intente cordiale* which should always exist between the officers of the British and the Holkar's Governments whether in matters relating to Mhow or the railway. He is to be succeeded by a young gentleman of intelligence but of no experience and perfectly innocent of the difference between the second letter of the Anglo-Saxon alphabet and the pedal extremities of that animal of the bovine tribe yclept the bull. It is therefore the more to be hoped that Mr. Futtey Mahomed Khan will rejoin us with the least possible delay.

Mr. Cheyne, Superintending Engineer Holkar's State Railway, proceeds to Khundwa to-morrow to inspect the line.

Professor Dadabhoy Nowrojee is likely to make a lengthened stay at Indore, the Holkar being anxious to take the full benefit of his valuable advice on important matters of state. I believe I have that are likely to be realised when I say I expect many reforms in His Highness as the result of the long and numerous which are taking place between the learned and spirited professor and the astute Maharaja.

Much rain has fallen both at Mhow and Indore and on the Khundwa road within the last four days. The roads are not kept in as good order this season as they were the last.

BARODA, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

YOUR correspondent has just heard people enquiring—"how is it that nothing is seen in the papers about the trick played us by those performers?" As far as the *Bombay Gazette* is concerned, the fact is there were other matters to communicate than a Mountebank's failures. Besides, the *Bombay Gazette* already contains an account of the sorry termination of the aspirations of one high-flying pretender, in particular. I refer of course to the very much loyal butler and his accomplices who affected to have saved the Gackwar himself from the mystic spell prepared by unblest enchanters. Peradventure, as the butler was being hurried to prison, the fag-end of his mantle was wafted to a room in the "station dhurrumsalla" and descended on the chief of the performers in question, who lodged there about this time; or haply, "the enchanters"—whom none saw save the butler and his confederates—worked subsequently their wicked will on the attempts of the supposed rival conjurors. At all events, soon after the averment anent enchantments and enchanters, we heard of the arrival amongst us of a white magician and his party. But to satisfy the enquirers adverted to, and others, and if possible to deter intending abusers of the kind patronage of officials in the Mofussil, one must, I suppose, "begin with the beginning and go on till the end," with respect to our "night" with Messrs. Carter and Company.

Some time last week, as intimated afore, a Mr. Carter from Bombay put in an appearance here, and, I believe, declared himself a legerdemainist. Of the correctness or otherwise of the appellation I leave your readers to judge. Suffice it to mention that a military official, ever ready to "lend a helping hand" to any likely enlivener of his neighbours, at once accorded him the "benefit" of his name. A tempting programme of the promised performance was speedily in circulation; and, pursuant to notice, the performance "came off," bringing great discredit to the performers and utter disappointment to a goodly assemblage. The veriest tyro of the craft of Hondin and Anderson would have acquitted himself better. In the first place, the curtain was as wretched a specimen as was ever seen by the oldest inhabitant: it was, moreover, insufficient for the purpose intended. *Bobeches* and performers vainly essayed to supply what was lacking, to the no small amusement of the lookers-on. One hesitating wight was fairly urged by mirth-moving guests to proceed with his attempt to climb to rectify what was amiss as regards the curtain. He was loudly but ironically cheered during his very timorous and ungainly progress towards the accomplishment of this feat, and was greeted on his return to *terra firma* with good-natured laughter and derisive applause. Then followed the bungling legerdemainist and his assistants, one of whom had evidently just cause for his frequent complaint that "his sooks were always running down." From one end of the room, inelequent music was discoursed, quite in keeping with the bungling performance of Carter & Co. An individual of the company now stepped forward, after what was called "the interval," to celebrate in song the endurance of "My Mare and I;" but it was thought he would have displayed greater wisdom had he been contented to remain in obscurity with his much loved "mare." His song, too, appeared to act as a charm on the sufficiently disgusted assemblage, but rather as a charm, be it remembered, that lulls to sleep; for all seemed suddenly seized with an inclination for bed and listened not to the voice of the singer, though he promised better things, concertina in hand. Thus singer and performers were left to delight empty benches if they could, with perhaps the addition of a thirsty soul or two of the number who steel themselves to recognise no finale but an empty bottle or the last drop of strong waters. I should add that towards the compulsory conclusion, "strong opinions" were expressed and legal measures threatened. In short, it is not too much to say that it would have fared ill with the performers but for the example of good-temper and undeserved forbearance set by those of the leaders of society who happened to be present. Mr. Carter, it has been said, "skedaddled to Bombay by the first train on Sunday morning," which was the next morning. However, I would advise him to be more careful for the future, or he may learn ere long, from painful experience, the truth of the adage, that "every day is not Sunday."

(FROM OUR [NOT] SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, 14TH SEPTEMBER.

"GONE AWA-AY!!"—Yes, my moist and mouldy mountaineers, flesh and blood associated with any modicum of brain or the least twitching of nerve could stand it no longer. Weary, footsore, desponding hypocondriacs, bilious and feeble, an angel spirit, of which Capua was unworthy, took wing after an untasted second-hand looking breakfast, smelling strongly of dripping and other kitchen stuff, to a more congenial ether. The rascally publican felt for something under his swell puggree, closed up his merry eye and rubbed his knuckles into the evil optic, and vindictively ordered the ghoul of a moonshee to overcharge the remaining lodgers two or three pegs and pints of meakin daily until the value of his lost pigeon, as he presumes to classify this bird of paradise, should be recouped seventy times seven. Jogging along in my agonizing jampan, worse than a dozen dengues, toiling down the lower road from one bank of mist and cloud to another, I heard such sounds as Christian would have made a parable of. There was a wail from Benmore, in which might be recognized "Balder! Balder the beautiful," the rest of the refrain dying away in echo. Through a cranny in the highest rock an imprisoned spirit cried "O-oh, drat them rheumatics, leastwise them damp attics"—while Fenian voices seemed to sing "The wearing of the green." Far in the distance was a prematurely aged pilgrim from Phagul, staring into a blazing wood fire, and making weird fantastic chortles out of his Æolian lyre. *Au revoir*, sad spirits of the mountain, we shall meet again all too soon; and then once more those worn-out mess stories, those faded recollections of the drama, those lugubrious excursions to Masobra, those monotonous repetitions of Annandale, those fearful Simla letters in the journals of the plain, above the Simla Volunteers, the new church organ, the exclusive choir, the latest equestrian mishap, the last landslip, the coming nuptial in low life, and the rainfall.

In this humbler elevation,—in Umballa, Saharunpore, Delhi—the climate is what all old Indians pray for. All round, as far as the eye can reach, beauty and verdure greet it. Thunder sometimes beats the big drum upstairs, there is an occasional short gentle shower, a genial dew at night, a sweet west wind waving green boughs and driving fleecy rainbow-tinted clouds along at the rate of miles an hour, and the midday thermometer ranges below 90°. What would a man want more, and what business have people to get dengue and cholera with everything in their own favour that the gods can give?

A number of young officers are making good use of their time at Simla in attending a class for field signalling, and a strange spectacle it is to the untutored native to behold twenty or thirty apparently sane young gentlemen wiggle-waggling about a black flag in one hand and a white one in the other, in the fashion of telegraph needles. It is supposed by some of the Arcadians that this is a select band of necromancers organised to ban the approach of cholera to Simla. Not only is the art an interesting one in itself, but it is likely to become popular for a very tangible reason. You will observe that more than one officer has obtained three months' extra leave to enable him to attend these classes.

The troops at Umballa appear to be in splendid condition, and so far as an outside Civilian can discern, the conservancy arrangements of cantonment and bazaars leave nothing to be wished for. In Delhi, also, the authorities appear to be well alive, and street scavengering goes on from morning till night. In spite of all dengue is playing havoc all round, being perfectly impartial between native and European.

I notice a considerable improvement in the management of the railway since I travelled on this portion some eight months ago. There is none of that elbowing and inconsiderate yelling and shouting on the platform that was at one time so noticeable. The trains come punctually to time, so that the blame of the great waste of time in stoppages at stations would appear to rest with the officer or committee of officers whose duty it is to frame the working time-table. It is a pity Government cannot take a strong grip of this line, taking over the Mooltan section itself and compelling the company to leave out the line east of Lahore to the East Indian Railway Co., who would certainly make more of it than the present management does. At least it is hard to believe that they could make less of it. TELEMACHUS.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Pray insert the following appeal in your widely circulating paper. The Indo-British Institution was founded in 1838 by the Revd. Geo. Candy, a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to promote the education of children, especially those of poor Indo-Britons, according to the principles of the Church of England. The greater part of the children have always been clothed, boarded and educated *free*, as the institution has no endowment whatever, nor does it derive any pecuniary assistance from the S. P. G., which has ceased since 1850 to be responsible for any portion of the expenditure. It is therefore mainly dependant on public charity for its support. The collection of funds on behalf of such an institution is no easy matter and can only be successful by its interests being constantly brought to the notice of the public. An attempt has been made to restrain the benevolent tide of public charity in favor of this excellent institution in consequence of the theological tendencies of the church adjoining the schools in which the children worship. I entreat the public to pay no attention whatever to the insinuation sometimes expressed that it is this circumstance which has led to the present state of impecuniosity. The children attend Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore, for two reasons; first, because it adjoins the school premises and is therefore most conveniently situate, and next, because this church is served by the Rev. C. Gilder, an S. P. G. missionary, who, as its minister, is the pastor of the schools. Moreover, the children attend Holy Trinity Church with the approval of the Committee, who, it should be remembered, are elected by the general body of subscribers, and it at present consists of gentlemen who, I feel sure, possess the confidence of the community. At any rate the remedy lies with the subscribers. As regards the impecuniosity of the institution, I have only to say that from its commencement it has suffered from this complaint—the common fate of all institutions which are unaided by endowments and dependant for their support on voluntary contributions. As a matter of fact, however, both Mr. Candy's appeals to the public and his reports, are in this respect like my own, viz., that after the manner of Oliver Twist, we are are constantly asking for more. On the 1st of January last there were on the rolls of the schools 27 boys and 20 girls, all boarders; and we have not only admitted several since, but I am constantly receiving further applications for admission. A proposal to amalgamate this institution with the schools of the Bombay Education Society at Byculla is, it is well known, under consideration, but granting the wisdom of this step a considerable period must elapse before all the necessary arrangements can be effected. Looking, meanwhile, at all the circumstances of both institutions, I am at present unable for my own part, to agree in the advisability of the amalgamation, and I therefore make this appeal to the public to enable the Committee to maintain an institution which in every sense of the word is a work of *real charity*. Chaplains and all who are in public positions would confer a great kindness by advocating the claims of this deserving institution throughout their different stations, and I shall be glad to supply them with a copy of last year's Report. Apologising for occupying so much of your space, I am, &c. TUDOR TREVOR,

Hon. Sec. & Treasurer I. B. Ins., Bombay.

20th September.

THE LATIN PROFESSORSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the arrangements that have been made in the staff of Professors in Elphinstone College, I understand that some twenty Sanskrit students are to receive the entire benefit of a costly staff of teachers, consisting of one professor, one assistant professor, one senior Duxina fellow and two shastris. This is really very liberal. But the Latin students are without a professor, and this is I believe for want of funds. Certainly our new Director of Public Instruction, who is thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the College, ought to do something for the unfortunate Latin students. Why not abolish an assistant professorship and get a new Latin professor?

19th September. COMMON SENSE.

PARSEE HATS IN THE THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to see you have admitted into your columns some protests against Parsees wearing their hats in the front rows of the Theatre. I was the victim of this ill-mannered custom one night and from the seat I had obtained and paid for, could not see a bit of the stage and had to remove to the stalls.

Parsees are much mistaken if they think objections to their hats are made out of any ill feeling to them. As far as I am concerned they are welcome to wear any hat—or shoe—in any place they like: but it is perfectly unreasonable at an entertainment we go to see, that the Parsees should deliberately place themselves and their hats in the line of sight and shut out all view of the play. There is no excuse for it, as they have small caps which are very suitable to wear on such an occasion, and I may mention that I have seen one or two Parsee gentlemen who had the good sense and manners which their fellows appear to lack, and who did wear their small caps. As one of your correspondents remarks, if a gentleman in an English theatre does not remove his hat, it is generally removed for him, and our Parsee friends may be sure that it is only owing to the forbearance of the European gentlemen behind them that they have not found themselves relieved of theirs. I think if this rough method was employed the verdict of any audience would be that it served them right.

I would be glad to know, what Parsees have to do in a London theatre, when they are not in their own box—not wear the hat am sure! Or not to go so far, how would they be treated in Calcutta for doing the same thing?

The Parsee theatre-goers would have the good sense to see that they are not privited to spoil others' sport, and let us hope by the time of the next theatrical performance in Bombay they will have learned to do of their own free will what they will surely be obliged to do sooner or later in any case.

SEE.

September 18.

PARSEE TURBANS VS. CHIGNONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondents "Manners" and "Kapps," are right in denouncing the conduct of the three Parsee *gentlemen* who persisted in adorning themselves disagreeable at the theatre on a night of Saturday last. In a place of public amusement every one is bound to consult his neighbour's convenience to a certain extent, and the Parsees ought to have known better than to have disobliged ladies by insisting upon keeping their head-dresses on, although custom of their countrymen *was* certainly in their favor. But will the ladies pardon my suggesting that when they went to visit the theatre they should reduce the size of their *chignons*, which at present spread like a huge piece of cheese certainly obstruct the view of occupiers of back rows almost as much as the Parsee turban.

19th September. TOPEEWALLA.

LOAFERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Our benign Government make all sorts of arrangements about European loafers, and at no small cost to the State sends them back to their native country. How is it then that every year a number of Chinese, Malay, and heaven knows what nation's convicts are imported into India and after a few years of *unavoidable* good behaviour in the jail are let loose in Bombay, Poona, Tannah and Surat? These men are ignorant of the country and language, and have no way of earning an honest livelihood, as the basket-making trade is already too well supplied by voluntary immigrants of the celestial empire, and naturally they fall back upon their old way of gaining a living, i. e. by robbing, stealing, &c.

It is no exaggeration to say that almost every session in Bombay sees again one or two of Major Probyn's good characters, and I question whether it is a wise thing for the Indian Government to foist these daring criminals upon the people of India, who might with reason object that they have enough scoundrels of their own and don't care to have power to add to their number. It is nonsense to talk about the good behaviour of these men in jail; they can't well help being good boys there. But the moment they come out and find themselves hungry and unrestrained as regards their pas-sions for women, drink, &c., they very often take the first opportunity of acquiring the means of gratifying these by stealing, robbering, and plundering.

Another remark, and I have done. An unfortunate soldier of the 33rd was sentenced some nine or ten years ago to imprisonment for twelve years, I think. He was sent to the Bombay County Jail and lately obtained a ticket-of-leave. He availed himself of this doubtful boon and now lives in the native town with some of the worst characters of Bombay. The man's offence was, I think, firing a gun at a corporal at Colaba, and though I know nothing else against him I know he drinks as much as he can get, and as a rule that is not the way to heaven. Moreover, the poor fellow started life with nothing, and as he has no trade, he is debarred by this and by his want of character, save that from Mrs. Lake, from obtaining any employment in Bombay. He has, I believe, some years yet to put in as a ticket-of-leave man. Would it not be better if the man were sent home as soon as possible ere it is too late to save him from falling deeper and deeper? X.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I often hear people say "it's only in Bombay such things occur" when anything goes wrong—for instance, the mismanagement at the Hog Island affair on Monday; the state of the road round that horrible little Grant Road Theatre; and of the roads generally in this happy-go-lucky island. There is a great deal of truth in the phrase, and very little change for the better to be hoped for until positions of trust are given to men who will interest themselves in the work confided to them and be dependent upon the fruits of that work for their own success and prosperity. Just now I wish more particularly to allude to the Victoria Gardens. What a scene of waste and neglect do those Gardens present, and what a little is required to make them otherwise! Yet for years past that little has been wanting, and for years to come the Gardens will probably remain in the same disgraceful state. A month ago I drove up to the Gardens to make a proposal that might bring a considerable annual revenue to their funds without the outlay of a pie. I proposed to hire a dozen or two of flowering plants to be changed as occasion required and to remain the property of the Gardens, and for this I offered to pay an annual subscription, and I know a number of gentlemen who would do likewise; and thus an income of perhaps a thousand rupees might be earned without cost and made applicable to the renovation of the Gardens. Do you think my proposal was entertained? Nonsense, it was treated with silent contempt, and the Superintendent of the Gardens has not even had the common courtesy to reply to the letter I wrote to him on the subject. Being a Government paid servant I can only conclude he does not care what becomes of the Gardens so long as he enjoys his bungalow rent free with its emoluments, or perhaps he considers it *infra dig* to hire out flowers. The latter however is not likely, as I think both seeds and plants are sold there and it would be difficult to draw the line between the two operations.

I think it was Dr. Birdwood who displayed great energy in these Gardens some years since, when they were really well kept and a pleasure to visit. Since his time it is painful to witness the desolation, the neglect and the disorder that now reign in what might with so little trouble and expense be made a splendid and agreeable resort for all classes and a source of pride for the city. How differently these things are managed in Madras and Calcutta!

19th September. W. G.

TONGAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you or any of your numerous readers kindly inform me where the best tongas are built and the cost of a really good one. I have been informed that the Nassick ones are the best; if so, could you give me the name of the firm that builds them? A reply through your columns will greatly oblige. WHEELER.

BOMBAY.

A SCRATCH REGATTA will be held at Poona on Monday.

SIGNOR MARRAS gives another concert in the Council room, Poona, next Saturday.

THE SHIP STAMBOUL will be hauled to-day into Mazagon dock for repairs.

THE Collector of Surat has appointed Mr. Pallonjee Bejonjee to the newly-created post of a Provincial Clerk at that station.

HEAVY RAIN AT SURAT.—We learn that during last week there was a heavy fall of rain at Surat, by which several buildings were completely destroyed.

A GIRLS' SCHOOL AT PARDEE.—A girls' school was opened at Pardee some time ago. A correspondent complains that it is not properly managed, and urges reform.

CHOLERA.—On Thursday last four persons died of cholera at Bhow Muddonjee's Wady, near Bholeshwur, and three others were attacked with the epidemic on the same day.

TRESPASS—A Hindoo named Jairam Ramdass was yesterday charged before Mr. Connon with trespassing in a dwelling-house, situated at Holee Chuckla, and was fined five rupees.

STRIPES.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a man named Dowjee Luxmon was sentenced to receive ten stripes, for stealing a waistcoast, &c., belonging to one Gungaram Bhickajee.

A CASE UNDER THE POSTAL ACT.—The other day a Bania resident of Ahmedabad was sentenced by the full-power magistrate of Ahmedabad to pay a fine of Rs. 85 for enclosing nearly seventeen letters under one cover.

TOBACCO SMUGGLING.—A policeman seized a Pardesi on Thursday night while coming out of the Byculla station with a bundle containing fourteen Bengal seers of tobacco. It was forwarded to the Customs authorities.

THE APPEAL IN THE "GUJERAT FRIEND" LIBEL CASE.—Messrs. Anstey, Shantaram Narayen, and Nugindas Tooleydas have been engaged in the above case on behalf of the appellant, the editor and proprietor of the *Gujerat Friend*.

A DISHONEST BUGGYWALLA.—Pestonjee Byramjee, a buggy driver, was yesterday charged in the Police Court with stealing some copper pots, belonging to one Merwanjee Dadabhoy, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Maratha named Govind Crushna, was convicted of stealing a brass lota, the property of one Bhasker Walljee, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A MARWAREE ROGUE.—A Marwaree resident of Baroda has absconded from that place with jewellery worth about Rs. 40,000. He was generally reputed to be one who had renounced all worldly desires for "man's illusion given."

ILLEGAL SALE OF LIQUOR.—Eduljee Cooverjee was yesterday charged before Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, with selling by retail a bottle of brandy without a licence from the Commissioner of Police, and was fined Rs. 25.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, the 14th September, was 50 feet 7 tenths, the total rainfall up to same date being 62 inches 19 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 48 feet 4 tenths, and the total rainfall 38 inches 11 cents.

FIRE.—On Thursday last a fire was discovered in a shop at Falkland Road, belonging to one Syed Ahmed. On an alarm being raised, a number of people ran to the spot, the shop was forced open, and the fire was soon put out. It was supposed to be the result of some lucifer matches igniting spontaneously.

A LATE SOLICITOR SENT TO JAIL.—Mr. Edward Elliott, late a solicitor of the High Court, was yesterday charged before Mr. Woodward with being drunk and disorderly, and was sentenced to seven days' rigorous imprisonment. It will be remembered that Mr. Elliott's name was a few months ago struck off the roll of solicitors by order of the Chief Justice, Sir M. R. Westropp.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I., at the bandstand this evening:—

March		Mair.
Quadrille	Chilperic	Godfrey.
Selection	Ernani	Verdi.
Waltz	Deutsche Lieder	Ziehrer.
Serenade		Schubert.
Galop	Madcap	Belle.

A CURIOUS MARRIAGE CASE.—A curious item of news comes from Neriad. It is said that a pattidar of the Neriad talooka entered into a contract with the pattidar of Dhundhodee talooka to give his daughter in marriage to the latter's son, and obtained from him Rs. 250. On the appointed day the marriage ceremony was performed, but subsequently it turned out that the person who personated the bride was a Mahomedan lad, dressed in female costume. The pattidar and his accomplice were tried before the first-class subordinate magistrate of Neriad, and were each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150.

OUR GAS LIGHTS.—Yesterday the public gas lights in Meadow Street were not lighted at 6-40 p.m. The street was shrouded in darkness owing to the cloudy state of the weather. The Gas Company, we think, were fortunate enough to escape a serious liability at the above mentioned time and place, for two European ladies had, a little further from the shop of Mr. Fernandes, druggist, a narrow escape from being run over in the dark by a cart which showed no light. It is to be hoped the gas authorities would see, or be made to see, that the evil of leaving the public streets in darkness till a late hour has now reached that limit when it ought to mend.

THE WEATHER AT POONA.—We have had very remarkable weather for some time past. Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the rain came on again with a determined aspect, as if it intended to continue. There has been a heavy fall for three weeks past in the Sholapoor district, and 30 inches have been guaged there against 13 inches of last rains. The crops are fine.—*Deccan Herald*, Sept. 20.

ABOLITION OF A TAX.—We have much pleasure in stating that the tax which has, for some years past, been raised upon houses in the cantonment bazaar at Poona, has also been abolished contemporaneously with the non-agricultural tax; the consequence of which measure is, that all the poorer classes of house-owners in the bazaar are now in a perfect state of felicity, and are daily showering blessings upon the Cantonment Committee, its much respected secretary, Colonel Evezard, and all concerned.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—21ST SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

337-71—A. Framjee v. Thacker Oomeresy Ludha v. Jacob Jamal —Manisty and Fletcher—Part heard.

755-71—Jefferson and Payne—Indu jee Moonsey v. Shricrustna Narayen—Khunderao.

758-71—Shapurjee and Thacurdass—Nanabhoy Mohunlall v. Dhurumsey Bhugwandass—Jefferson and Payne.

759-71—Shapurjee and Thacurdass—Canjee Meghjee v. Dhurumsey Gowaljee—Dadjee.

760-71—Tyabjee—Merwanjee Pestonjee v. Manockjee Pestonjee—No appearance.

762-71—Shapurjee and Thacurdass—Bappoo Visram v. Henry Gamble—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle.

766-71—Abraham—Venpeckrao Ganesh v. Keshuchund Beneechund—No appearance.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE DAVINA, 425 tons, Captain H. Leisk, will sail to-day in ballast, for Rangoon.

THE SHIP J. P. SMITH, 772 tons, Captain H. H. Williams, will sail to-day in ballast, for Moulmein.

THE S. S. MULA, 548 tons, Captain J. Hanna, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and nine deck passengers.

THE SHIP GERTRUDE, 949 tons, Captain H. Heagerty, arrived on the 19th instant from Dundee (May 5th) calling at Galle, with a cargo of 1,160 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Antrobus & Co.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. BARODA, 1232 tons, Captain D. Rennoldson, will sail to-day for Australia with H. M.'s mails, general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Melbourne—Mr. John Finch and Mr. Haughton. For King Georges' Sound—Mr. Henry Lingh.

THE S. S. CINGALESE, 834 tons, Captain Thomas Black, arrived on the 19th instant from Jeddah (September 10th) calling at Hoodeida and Aden, with nineteen deck passengers, and the following cargo:—412 packages gum, 15 packages ivory, 5 packages wool, 8 packages copper, and 2 dubbers ghee.

THE P. AND O. CO'S S. S. INDIA, 2205 tons, Captain N. Steward, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following cargo:—908 bales cotton, 667 bales wool, 150 cwts. ivory and sundries; and the following additional passengers:—For Southampton—Mrs. Lawry and Mr. Hanman. For Venice—Mr. J. Stanfield.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. EUPHRATES, 499 tons, Captain Melville, arrived yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with the following cargo:—From Bussorah—10 bundles specie. From Bushire—9 packages specie, 19 packages silk, 9 bags medicine, 32 bales skins, 52 bags perfumery, 2 bags almonds, and 76 packages cotton. From Lings.—12 bundles pearls, 1 bundle specie, 24 bags assafœtida, and 25 packages shells. From Bunder Abbas—2 packages specie, 64 bags cummin seed, 5 bags wool, 151 packages assafœtida, and 1 bag figs. From Muscat—1 case personal effects and 26 packages fruit. From Guadur—107 bags wool and 19 packages ghee. From Kurrachee—3 bundles specie, 40 bags grain, 49 packages indigo, 3 bales wool, 1 case brass ware, 1 case old brass, and 12 bundles skins. The following is the transhipment cargo for different ports:—For Liverpool—495 bags dates. For other ports.—131 bales cotton, 51 bales wool, and 59 bales skins, and the following passengers:—Mr. Fischer, Mr. Steele, Mr. Mahomed bin Ally and friend, and sixty deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

SECTION twenty-eight was passed and stood part of the Bill after the following alteration was made in line eight:—"New Bank of Bombay, Limited," instead of "Bank of Bombay."

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew proposed in section twenty-nine, line eleven, the addition of the words "of Bombay."

The amendment was agreed to.

His Excellency the Governor remarked that as this clause stood the people mentioned might sign cheques for any purpose. The whole executive power and responsibility was vested in the Municipal Commissioner, and he thought there ought to be some connection between what the Commissioner did and the payment by these individuals.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said that the present practice was that money was paid into the Bank to the account of the Municipal Fund, and that the Municipal Commissioner and the Controller had to sign cheques. In future he considered that the Municipal Commissioner should sign them, as well as two members of the Town Council, and the Secretary of the Town Council countersign them. He approved, therefore, of the alteration which H. E. had proposed.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft said that he thought the Municipal Commissioner's signature should be necessary to a cheque as well as the signature of the persons mentioned in the section.

His Excellency the Governor considered that the cheques should be signed by the Municipal Commissioner, and proposed that in line six, between "by" and "two" the words "Municipal Commissioner and" should be inserted.

The amendment was agreed to, and section twenty-nine, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Section thirty was agreed to and passed.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker, regarding section thirty-one, read extracts from a letter which he had received from Mr. Pelle, who considered it would be derogatory to the Municipal Commissioner to be compelled to appear before the auditors with books or documents, and sign a declaration with respect to the same.

After some discussion the Hon. Mr. Tucker said he did not think it was expedient to exempt the Municipal Commissioner from the operation of this clause. It was necessary that the auditors should have power to compel any person to appear before them who could give them the information they required, and he did not think that it would lessen the influence of the Municipal Commissioner or any other officer to do what was necessary and right in a matter of this description.

His Excellency the Governor thought that the auditors were not likely to exercise their powers unreasonably. He should like to know, however, who was to be made answerable for the Municipal funds. So far as he could see the Municipal Commissioner gave no security.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said that it was not thought necessary to exact security from the Municipal Commissioner, who was a well paid official, and that the requirement of any real security would operate as a reduction of salary. The Select Committee had considered that point and did not recommend the requirement of security.

Section thirty-one was passed, and stands part of the Bill.

Section thirty-two was passed, and stands part of the Bill.

Section thirty-three was passed, and stands part of the Bill.

Section thirty-four was passed, and stands part of the Bill.

Section thirty-five was passed, and stands part of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said, regarding section thirty-six, that Mr. Pelle wished that the Corporation should limited to the passing or rejecting the Budget as a whole, and should not be empowered to finally reject any items.

This suggestion was not approved of, and it was moved that section thirty-six should terminate at "approve," and the section as amended stands part of the Bill.

Section thirty-seven was passed, and stands part of the Bill.

In line fifteen of section thirty-eight "charges" was altered to "changes;" and in line sixteen "or special" was inserted between "Quarterly" and "General." The clause was then passed as amended.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker proposed that after "corporation" and before "from," in section thirty-nine, the words "on the recommendation of the Town Council" should be added.

The addition was agreed to, and the clause as amended stands part of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldass, in moving that the section 40 be omitted, said that they had a long discussion yesterday on this subject; he would therefore only briefly repeat that this section and section 41 were most objectionable. They sapped the very root of the independence and self-government of the Corporation and the Town Council. If the Corporation did not do their duty, the Government may move the High Court by a writ of mandamus to compel them to do their duty where the Municipality would have an opportunity of defending themselves, while no one could question the decision of the Court. Such clauses do not exist in the existing law, and he would like to know the reasons why they are required now. While the people were clamouring for more power in the municipal management, the Hon. Council was depriving them of even such independence as they possess by the present Act.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—In the past Government have felt the want of such a clause. Take for instance the late dispute regarding the payment of the Police.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldass—In that dispute I believe the Justices were right, although out of respect for Government they gave up their right. I would rather—and this is the feeling of all the independent and intelligent portion of the inhabitants of Bombay—see the whole Municipality conducted entirely under Government and their officers than have the Municipality working under a clause like this.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers thought the clause was too sweeping in its powers, but suggested that the clause should stand in the meantime, in order to admit of alteration on subsequent consideration of the other clauses.

The Honourable Mr. Narayen—It would be better to define what provisions of this Act Government wish to enforce. I would suggest that "sanitary," or some such word should be used, because it would be in the event of the Corporation taking any measures that would injuriously effect the health of the town, that Government could seek to interfere.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—So far as I know, the duties imposed compulsorily on the Corporation at present, are confined to the maintenance of the Police and the protection of the city from fire, and to the purposes specified in section 137 of the Bill. The introduction of a general term such as the Hon'ble Mr. Narayen has suggested would give a wider scope to the section than it now possesses.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I think that the words used here are very broad. There are certain sections in this Act which impose upon the Corporation the duty of providing public baths, and under this present section Government might make the erection of these baths obligatory upon the town.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—It would not be done unless there were urgent necessity for the baths, but I have no wish to make that duty compulsory.

His Excellency the Governor—Government's power might be reserved for cases in which the health and security of the town might be endangered.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—The substitution of these terms for the language of the present section would increase the latitude of action reserved to Government, and would be open to the objection of vagueness. I have no objection to any alteration of the clause which will make the objects, to effect which it may be put in motion, more clear and defined.

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew—The Hon. Mr Munguldass says that there is such a summary power vested in the Government under this Bill that he would rather see the Municipality governed entirely by Government at once. But it is one thing to have a clause with summary power, and quite another to establish what that summary power shall apply to. I have already said in committee that I think Government's power should be confined to sanitary arrangements. I am in favour of leaving the decision in any matter connected with the proper sanitation of the town in the hands of the executive Government, as a judicial tribunal like the High Court cannot travel into the considerations of many matters which the executive Government could, because when the case went before a judge, he would be bound not to go beyond the four corners of this Bill. I am certain that as a ratepayer myself, on a question of this kind, I would much rather entrust the matter to be dealt with by the Government than by a judicial tribunal such as the High Court with all the attendant delays. In my speech yesterday I alluded to a precedent which was to be found in section 2 of Act. II. of 1862, and in looking over the old proceedings of this Council when this Act was under consideration I learn that the present Chief Justice, who was then Advocate General, strongly supported the giving to Government of this summary power. That Act stated that the Governor in Council may issue an order to the local Commissioners to execute works, and if the order were not obeyed within a week, the Governor in Council might order the Police or Magistrate of Police to execute the same, the expenses to be recovered by suit.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldass, in reply to the remarks of the Hon. Advocate General said that His Excellency the Governor in Council were certainly better judges in this matter than a single Judge of the High Court if they were sitting as the open court of justice. But while in the High Court the different parties would have an opportunity of stating their respective cases in public, the Governor in Council may be in Poona or at Mahableshwar and merely on private complaint they might enforce these clauses without giving an opportunity to the Corporation to defend themselves. Mr. Munguldass said that he was only expressing the opinion of the intelligent European and native inhabitants of Bombay that they would rather see the Municipality conducted by Government itself than accept municipal government in name only. In reference to the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Mayhew about the power of interference possessed by the Government in the Mofussil municipalities he would only say that there cannot be a comparison between the intelligence of the educated European and native inhabitants of Bombay and the inhabitants of the Mofussil.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I said yesterday that I thought Government ought to retain very full power to interfere with the Municipality when it went astray or neglected its duty. But I think that the executive power placed in the hands of the Commissioner ought to be in the hands of the Town Council, and that he ought to be placed at their service in doing executive work. I shall vote for this clause being retained, because I think that Government ought to have this power, subject to some such provision such as I have indicated.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldass's amendment was voted upon and lost.

Colonel Kennedy thought that the clause might be considered as the Bill was proceeded with. He considered the words "enforcing the provisions of this or any other Act" were very wide indeed.

His Excellency the Governor—As the section now stands a Government with extreme views upon sanitary matters might certainly compel the erection of expensive works and other things. Under this section and sections 136 and 137, I think it is perfectly open for any person to come to the Governor in Council and complain that a lunatic asylum, a town hall, or some other building is wanted, and that the Corporation will not build it; and if the Governor happened to have extreme views he could order it to be done, whether the Municipality wished it or not.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—If we agree upon the principle that there are certain things in this Act which it shall be the duty of the Corporation to do, not merely that it shall be lawful for them to do, then we might go through the remaining clauses and take care as we proceed that we shall alter the language used, so that Government's power of intervention shall extend only to what we may declare to be a duty.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—I think that would be reasonable, but I should like to see some limit put upon the expenditure which Government may compel the Corporation to make. Government might order the carrying out of a drainage scheme which would double or treble the taxation, and I think that this would be exceedingly undesireable. We have already had an instance of this system in the construction of the Vehar Lake. Mr. Westropp, who was Advocate General in 1862, gave it as his opinion, as I have said, that the town was not liable for any portion of the debt contracted in consequence of these works beyond twenty-five lakhs, the sum which the Municipality agreed to contribute. He also said that it was only by Act 25 that Government was able to impose the additional contributions. It has never, I think, been shewn to be a just proceeding on the part of Government, and the surplus expenditure is well known to have been incurred by the mismanagement of Government servants.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—No; I do not think so.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—I beg your pardon. The whole work was done under Government control.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—So far as my memory serves me I may state that more than one Governor of Bombay has desired to relieve the Municipality of a portion of this debt.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—I am very glad to hear that, but the contributions have been imposed, and it would have been better not to impose them.

His Excellency the Governor thought that the clause should be passed now, leaving places blank for the insertion of the specific sections hereafter to which it was intended that it should refer.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker had no objection to this course. The clause was then passed, subject to future revision in the manner indicated.

The Council then separated.

THE DEBARRING OF Mr. MAITLAND FROM RUNNING HORSES AT BANGALORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DECCAN HERALD."

SIR,—It was not my intention to have published anything with reference to the decision, of the Bangalore Stewards debarring horses of mine from running in future on the Bangalore course, until I had obtained possession of the entire correspondence on the subject, but as I hear that extraordinary reports are being circulated I beg to give you a plain statement of the facts, which I shall support hereafter by documentary evidence.

Some little time before the Bangalore meeting, Tyrrell, the jockey, happened to be the only witness, besides myself and confederate, of a trial of Tokay, in which the colt gave Shanghai weight and beat him easily, upon which I promised to do him a good turn when I had a chance, if he would keep what he had seen to himself. The day before the races Mr. Bates laid Ali Abdoola Rs. 5,000 to 500 against his naming four winners on the first day, of this I took the half. He named four out of our own stable, and had no sooner done so than he was asked for shares by several of the by-standers, so good a bet was it considered. The following morning I met Tyrrell on the race course, told him I had got a good bet with Mr. Bates about naming four winners, and as he had behaved well to me in the matter of Tokay's trial I would put him on Rs. 500 of it, or words to that effect, adding that he must ride fair and win if he could. Tyrrell was riding outsiders in three of the races of the day, neither of which I esteemed of any value whatever, and neither of which were thought much of by the public, as proved by the lotteries. Two of them fetched altogether Rs. 450 in lotteries aggregating over Rs. 35,000, and the other sold in the last big lottery at about 5 to 1 against him. The horses we named won the first three events. I stood to win a large sum of money on the fourth and last, Dick Turpin. Now, if I had *then* gone to Tyrrell and put him on the Rs. 500 of my bet I might have been very justly accused of endeavouring to bribe him. But I did nothing. Odds of 2 to 1 were being offered on Dick Turpin and I could have hedged so as to win several thousand rupees whether he won or lost. I believed he would win. I did not fear Passover, the horse Tyrrell had to ride, or any horse in the race, and hedged only a few hundreds. I was wrong. Passover won by a head and I lost my four event bet. Tyrrell had ridden fairly, as I told him to do in the morning when I put him on the Rs. 500 of my bet, and won the only race of the day that he had it in his power to win.

I made no secret of my transaction with Tyrrell, and told Major Lindsay of the Mysore Commission, with whom I rode home from the course on the morning of the races, all about it.

I heard nothing more on the subject until after the conclusion of the meeting when *three* of the Stewards, one of whom, Captain Phillips, had lost a bet of Rs. 1000 to me, and was besides one of the heaviest losers of the meeting in consequence of the success of my horse, Tokay, got hold of Tyrrell and instituted an enquiry into the matter, which resulted in my being asked for an explanation, which, to the same effect as I have stated above, I afforded. This I thought would have disposed of the matter, and I heard no more about it until I was favoured with a letter from the Secretary, curtly announcing that the Stewards had decided to debar me from running horses in future on the Bangalore course.

I had not been furnished with any particulars of Tyrrell's evidence, or allowed any opportunity whatever of putting any questions to him in the way of cross-examination. Indeed I knew nothing whatever about the proceedings beyond the simple fact that an enquiry was going on, until after the Stewards had arrived at their decision and forwarded it through the Secretary.

I venture to say a more partial or unfair transaction has never occurred in the annals of racing, and how a body of men like the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club could have brought themselves to endorse it, I am at a loss to conceive.

I have only to add that I was given to understand by one of the Stewards present that Capt. Phillips, the person who was one of the three original inquisitors, with a view I presume of influencing his colleagues to debar me from racing, stated that I had offered his jockey, Hackney, a share or shares in Tokay's lotteries—a statement which is utterly false and which Hackney has contradicted by letter.—I am, Sir, yours &c.

R. K. MAITLAND.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE *Mussoorie Season* strongly advocates the construction of a wire tramway between Mussoorie and Saharunpore.

THE Title of RAO BAHADOOR has been bestowed on Baboo Hurrish Chunder for his services during the Looshai campaign.

THE traffic of the East Indian Railway has been looking up again for some weeks past. In both the outwards and inwards traffic a great increase has been observed.

A SERIOUS accident is reported to Dr. Henderson of Rangoon. When driving with a friend his buggy capsized and he managed somehow to get under the horse, which in its struggles broke his leg above the knee.

CALCUTTA PRESIDENCY JAIL.—It is rumoured that the Presidency Jail is in a very unhealthy condition at present, several deaths having occurred within the past few weeks: diarrhœa, dysentry, and fevers have been the order of the day, and the last fatal case was one of small-pox.—*Indian Daily News.*

PORT BLAIR.—The Superintendent of Port Blair has intimated to the Supreme Government that lately contagious disease has spread amongst the inhabitants of the settlement. It is not confined to free men only, but has, it appears, extended to several classes of convicts, even to the chain gang. The Superintendent has, therefore, solicited permission to adopt measures to prevent the spread of the disease.

WE learn that there has been a slight interruption to the goods traffic on the E stern Bengal Line owing to a pier of a bridge near the 100th mile, having sunk a foot, and shifted a little during last Saturday night. There has, however, been no interruption to either mail or passenger trains, and it was hoped that through goods traffic would have been restored last evening.—*Indian Daily News*, Sept. 18.

ANOTHER EMEUTE IN THE CALCUTTA JAIL.—We understand that Mr. Smith, a warder in the Presidency Jail, who not long ago received severe injuries at the hands of an Afghan prisoner, was last week "mauled" by another, prisoner, a European vagrant, for having, as is alleged, struck him first. Mr. Smith, it is stated, is still suffering from its effects.—*Ibid.*

FIRE AT CALCUTTA.—A fire broke out last Sunday evening in the premises occupied by the Oriental Gas Company in Halliday Street. About 20 barrels of pitch and tar were consumed. It was at one time thought to send a message to the police compound, for the assistance of the fire brigade, but it was found unnecessary to do so. The local police exerted themselves strenuously in separating the unignited portions from those that had ignited, and this had the desired effect. What had ignited, however, smouldered till morning, during the whole of which time the police kept a constant look-out, so as to prevent an explosion. —*Ibid.*

A LARGE WHITE SHARK CAUGHT AT MADRAS.—A fine specimen of the common white shark was captured on the evening of the 17th by some catamaran men, who, with the help of a number of soldiers of H. M. 21st Regiment, dragged it on shore opposite to the Band Beach, where it lay for some time the object of great interest to a large number of spectators. In length it measured 11 ft. 11 in., and about 5 ft. 8in. in girth. The way in which the huge brute occasionally winked his right eye and opened his capacious jaws was very suggestive to the weak mortals that surrounded him!—*Madras Mail.*

THE great central tower of the new railway terminus at Madras is approaching completion, and as it does so, we are more than ever dissatisfied with the lofty excrescence, for it painfully dwarfs the whole building, and its lines are far more severe than they need have been.—*Madras Mail*, Sept. 17.

MADRAS HAPPY FOR ONCE!—We are having in Madras the most unusual weather for September. Instead of muggy days highly favourable to sunstroke, or provocative of bad temper, we are blessed with so mild a temperature that during the day a punkah is rather objectionable, and the nights are so cool as to render at least one blanket indispensable. Heavy rain fell on Saturday, and also on Sunday evening, and the aspect of our meagreous suburbs is like what we look for in the middle of a pluvious monsoon. Calladiums, balsams, and other flowers, regardless of the calendar have put in an appearance in gardens; our esplanades are with the greenest of verdure clad; and our Cooum sparkles with the freshes that have filled it to the brim. If King Dengue has any conscience—which we much doubt as he has felled almost all the doctors but the brisk Inspector General Balfour who laughs him to scorn—he would clear out of a city whose drains have been repeatedly flushed, and whose inhabitants are invigorated by the blandness of the air.—*Ibid.*

DROWNED IN A TANK.—The Tinnevelly correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writes:—

"Three or four days ago a party of four or five natives went to a large tank above five miles from Tinnevelly to shoot wild ducks. The tank is well known as the favourite resort of wild fowl. The tank this time of year is generally pretty shallow, but owing to the recent heavy rains it has much increased in depth. One of the men fired at and killed a duck, which fell some little distance in the tank; the man who fired being the only swimmer among the party proposed that he should swim in for the bird; his comrades readily assented, knowing that he could swim well and apprehending no danger. When he had got about half way he became entangled in weeds; he exerted all his might to extricate himself from the perilous position, but in vain, as the more he tried the more the weeds entwined around him. At last he became exhausted, and sank to rise no more. His three companions saw his struggles and heard his cries for help, but they could render no aid as they were unable to swim. They ran for assistance, or rather to convey the sad tidings to their people. Before they returned some people in the vicinity of the tank took out the body."

A BOAT ACCIDENT.—We (*Madras Athenæum*) lay the following letter from Lieutenant Powis conspicuously before our readers, in the hope that those who take pleasure trips in boats during the present most strange and unsettled weather may be warned, and take all due precautions to secure themselves from accident. We understand that Mr. Boodle was in the boat with Mr. Powis when the accident, which might have ended far more disastrously, occurred:—

DEAR SIR,—I send you a short account of a mishap on my return from Coromandel last Saturday night, as it may be a warning to others to watch the weather previous to making a start in a top boat. I left at about 8 P.M. and got about as far as Ennore without anything besides rain to render the journey disagreeable. The wind was fair, the sail full, and the boat making good way, when all of a sudden, one of the most vivid flashes of lightning that I have ever seen, passed close by, and the peal of thunder which followed was most appalling; this had the effect of putting every one on the *qui vive*, and had we taken down the sail then all would have been well; but thinking the storm would pass over, the boatmen, wishing no doubt to take all the advantage they could of the breeze, kept it up. Hardly had five minutes elapsed before a gust of wind came which caught the sail, and notwithstanding the united efforts of the men and myself to take it in, blew it, ourselves, and the top of the boat into the backwater and upset the boat with headlong speed on to the bank. Luckily the water was not more than waist deep and we managed to regain the boat; but had the contretemps occurred in some deep spot the suddenness of the affair and the crash with which we were precipitated into the river would have deprived me at least, being no swimmer, of any chance of relating the adventure.—I remain yours, —F. Powis, Lieutenant, 17th N. I.

THE FLOODS IN CEYLON.

(*Special for the Ceylon Observer.*)

KANDY, 12th September, 5 45 P.M.

FLOODS in the Maskeliya and Dickoya districts unprecedented.

Mr. Thomas Gray and family taken out of their bungalow on a raft, and two planters drowned in the Hambuntotteoya near Castlereagh—Messrs. Chisholm and Maccall.

Messrs. Kelly and Watts were also in the boat, but escaped with difficulty.

The body of a European has been seen floating past Gampola in the Mahavillaganga followed by that of a native.

The Gampola railway is not much damaged, but the general effect on the natives is disastrous.

The weather still wet with occasional sunshine.

A Caltura correspondent sends us the following by the coach this evening:—"Caltura bridge in imminent danger of being swept off. If the water rises another foot it will go."—So that we are in danger of having the Galle coach stopped.

BOKHARA AND AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 1st September.—The Ameer received the following news from Bokhara:—

Cholera is very severe here. In one day there were two hundred and forty-five deaths from it in the city. Numbers of the citizens have fled from Bokhara, and houses and shops are locked up.

About three hundred and forty-six Jews, including women and children, have fallen victims to the malady. Of the mercantile community about fourteen merchants. Caboolees, Candharees and Peshawarees have been carried off by it.

There are so many deaths every day, that grave diggers are scarcely procurable to bury the bodies.

2nd.—Fever of a severe type is prevailing in Cabul and in places in its vicinity, but it is not of a dangerous type. After a few days' suffering people recover. The uttars have sold their stock of medicines at high prices, and rose-water and baid mooshk mixed with three-fourth water, are selling at original prices.

3rd.—The following letter from Bokhara has been received by a merchant at this place:—

The cholera is abating here; since the 20th August 1872, there have been very few cases. Fever and ague have taken its place, but, thank God, it is not dangerous. The fatal disease has now made its appearance in Bulkh, Kolaub, and Koondez.—*Delhi Gazette.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.*—"It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

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Interest at 5 per cent. allowed on Deposit subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.
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LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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THE Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses and other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, part of the Town.

The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.

For further particulars apply to
LYON & Co.,
Bombay, 10th April 1872. Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 ..... £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ..... £485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 ..... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ..... £213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
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In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

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This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium ..... £ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Under ate arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

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INDIAN BRANCH.—CALCUTTA.

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A. B. McIntosh, Esq. (Messrs. Steel, McIntosh & Co., Merchants).
C. Sanderson, Esq. (Berners, Sanderson and Upton, Solicitors)—Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.
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Manager in India—C. H. Ogbourne, Esq.

RATES OF PREMIUM FOR LIFE ASSURANCE.

Instead of charging rates admittedly higher than are necessary, the Company gives from the first (on the non-participating scale) almost as large an Assurance as the Premiums will with *perfect safety* bear, reserving eighty per cent. of the profits of the Life Department for distribution among those who by the payment of a higher or profit rate become entitled to participate in the periodical Bonuses.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE ARMY.

Officers serving in India will find it more advantageous to join this Company than any other, for the following reasons:—

1st.—To those who may elect to pay Military Rates.—The Military rates of this Company *are not only lower than the rates of any other Company*, but, if paid continuously, *they cover active service in any part of the world.*

2ndly.—Officers in Civil employ, or *doing ordinary duty with their Regiments* in time of peace, can insure at Civil rates in terms of this Company's CONCESSION TO THE ARMY, full particulars of which may be obtained from the Manager on application.

These rates, which are as follows, will compare favourably with the Civil Rates of other Offices transacting Life Business in India. Payments can be made half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, if desired.

YEARLY PREMIUM FOR THE ASSURANCE OF RS. 1,000 REDUCIBLE TO ENGLISH RATE FROM DATE OF ARRIVAL AT ALEXANDRIA OR PORT SAID, HOMEWARD BOUND.

FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.				FOR SHORT PERIODS, VIZ.							
Age next Birthday.	With Profits.	Age next Birthday.	Without Profits.	Age next Birthday.	For one year.			Age next Birthday.	For seven years.		Age next Birthday.
30	35 0 0	39	30 0 0	35 & under 40	28	0	0	28	0	0	29	0	0	35 & under 40
35	38 0 0	42	32 0 0											
40	42 0 0	47	35 0 0											
45	48 0 0	54	39 0 0	40	29	0	0	30	0	0	31	0	0	40
50	55 0 0	62	45 0 0	45	30	0	0	31	0	0	32	0	0	45
				50	38	0	0	39	0	0	42	0	0	50

The Commercial Union is a young Office (first Life Policy issued in 1862), *and is therefore free from old Liabilities.*

Its Investments are all of a *first-class character*, and exhibit a large increase on 31st December 1871, as compared with 31st December 1870.

Its accounts in detail have been published annually from the commencement.

The "Commercial Union" occupies a first-class position at home, as shown by the price of its shares (on the London Stock Exchange). They are higher in proportion to the age of the Office than the shares of any other Assurance Company transacting Business in India. Quotation, 185 per cent. premium—*vide Investor's Monthly Manual*, 30th December 1871.

Its Bonus to participating Policy-holders, 31st December 1867, will compare favourably with the Bonuses of other Offices.

Lives assured with the "Commercial Union" at Indian rates (not being sea-faring persons) are permitted to reside *in any par, of the world* in time of peace.

Claims are paid *one month* after satisfactory proof of death.

The Company is *entirely free from amalgamations.*

The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.

SUGGESTIONS TO AN INTENDING ASSURANT IN SELECTING AN ASSURANCE OFFICE.

1. Satisfy yourself that the amount of paid-up Capital is sufficient to afford reasonable protection against unexpected Losses, such as may be caused by an epidemic or other contingency.

2. See that the Office publishes its detailed Accounts yearly, in the form prescribed by the Assurance Companies' Act of 1870.

3. Ascertain the rate of Interest upon which the Life valuations are based, and see that only the net and not the gross Life Premia are taken into Account. As a rule, the lower the rate of Interest assumed, the safer will be the position of the Office.

4. Enquire whether there have been any amalgamations with other Offices, and if so, *how many*, and full particulars concerning *each. An Office which is entirely free from amalgamations will generally be preferred.*

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet, Comparative Tables of Rates, Share Lists, and all further information apply to

G. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.
MEDICAL OFFICER AT BOMBAY.—DR. SIDNEY SMITH.

INSURANCES.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRAN SIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,332 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILLIAM THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGORY,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
J. F. Moir, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen)
K. C. McIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq.

MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D. William Forbes Skeae, Esq
William Emmens, Esq. W.S., LL.D.
Charles Hampton, Esq. Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
William Lethbridge, Esq. The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.,
Richard Nugent, Esq. Secretary.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII., empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables; and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.